overtakes the jack with the queen, to make it appear as if he had no more diamonds to lead.

If Y is observant of the small cards

If Y is observant of the small cards and marks his partner's eight, he will know the seven must be with B and will pass again. B is prepared for this, and has made up his mind that if dummy is allowed to hold the second diamond trick

with the queen he will risk the club

nesse.

But Y did not go as deeply into the

spots on the cards as that and played the ace, so that B did not need the club finesse, as he could discard it on the six

of diamonds, after putting dummy in with the ten.

It was great to be alive anyway, and

wasn't it fine that he had yielded to his

wife's pleas to be allowed to buy those

atrical business. Our hero visited a

press agent of his acquaintance and

got a couple of complimentary tickets

Then he visited the bank again. From

the special guard he learned the pay-

Then he wrote a note to the paying

teller, enclosing the theatre tickets, and

Then after waiting half an hour he

called up the bank and asked to talk

to the teller. When he was connected

he gave the name of the maker of

the check, talked pleasantly for a moment about the theatre tickets he had

The teller, glad to do the favor to

one who had just sent him two theatre

"One hundred and forty-three dol-

Our hero after a comment or two

hung up the receiver and walked

Here he questioned the receiving

teller to make sure there would be

slip and \$60 through the receiving

Then he walked to the paying teller wish his \$200 check. "I'd like cash for this," he said.

The paying teller looked at the check and repeated his "insufficient funds,"

"Pardon, but a deposit which makes he check good was just received."

The paying teller looked it up and found this to be correct, so there was

nothing left for him to do but pay out the money. At a cost of \$60 our hero had made a bad check for \$200 good.

Again was the sun shining and again were the birds twittering.

CRUELTY TO CHICKENS AND

OMMISSIONER HARTIGAN of

Government to investigate the inter-state poultry trade. Most of the

chickens eaten in New York come

from the middle West and about half,

those for the kosher trade, are brought

in alive. They are transported in spe-

of crates, 4,000 chickens to a car.

cially prepared poultry cars with tiers

These chickens are sold by the

pound. When the farmer turns them

over to the shipper he wants the maxi-

mum weight of course. Sometimes he

will give them a mixture of grain and

water that makes a paste which sticks

in the crop for twenty-four hours and

adds a false six or seven ounces to

The shipper sends a man with each

car. He in turn has his instructions to starve the birds two days before they

reach their destination and then to

give them plenty of the "paste." The

commission merchant is forced to employ the same methods. Result, when

the chicken eventually reaches the

consumer it has ruined its digestion

and perhaps is in a condition to ruin the digestion of whoever makes a meal

Mr. Hartigan wants the Government

to have inspectors board all New York

bound trains carrying poultry at

Philadelphia or Albany and examine each fowl to prevent this practice.

the city Bureau of Weights and Measures has been fighting for

but our hero said loftily:

to it he signed the name of the maker of the check. He sent the note and tickets by special messenger to the

ing teller's name.

tickets, answered.

no slip in his plan.

teller's window.

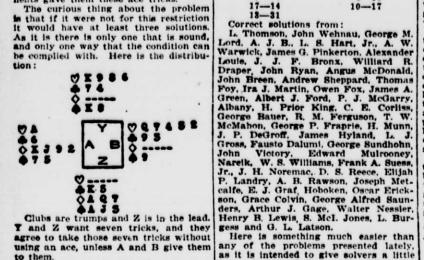
lars." he said.

teller.

An Original Proposition at Bridge in Which Aces Don't Take Tricks.

PUZZLERS AT CHECKERS

Bridge problem No. 373, by S. C. Kinsey, was based upon the rather original proposition that the players on one side were to get the required number of tricks without any of the three aces in nents gave them these ace tricks. The curious thing about the problem is that if it were not for this restriction



agree to take those seven tricks without Here is something much easier than using an ace, unless A and B give them any of the problems presented lately, as it is intended to give solvers a little

The solution is for Z to lead the jack of spades, which Y wins and leads the seven of trumps. It does not matter whether B covers the trump lead or not, as Z must win the second round of trumps in either case.

rts on the spade lead. This turns the attention to B's hand, and Y leads the nine of hearts. If B refuses to win it Y will go right along with the six, which B must win, or he allows Y to make the king and solve the problem at once. While this play in the heart suit is

going on between Y and B it is evident that Z has to throw away both his aces and the queen of diamonds, so that no at the table ever takes a trick. Correct solutions from:

Only four persons solved this problem: J. C. Hume, W. P. W., Henry Andresen and Roscoe C. Harris. All others failed through not complying with the terms as they made Z deliberately lead an acc and take a trick with it, when there wer still three other cards in his hand t lead that were not aces.

It was rather a difficult matter to

state the conditions clearly without dis-closing the key to the solution, which would have made it no problem at all. The composer twice revised his statemen the condition before the proble

The first idea was to say that Y and plays sent in. Z were not to win a trick with an ace, unless the trick were forced upon them: out as A was the only player who could but as A was the only player who could do this, and the only card he could get in with was the ace of heart, any one could have guessed the solution at a glance, and there would be nothing to in it: glance, and there would be nothing to

to them. This does not mean that if Z tried to win a trick with an ace and they could trump it that they must do they could trump it that they must do they could trump a trick that he could not otherwise have made (by leading right up to that suit) is one thing. Allowing him to win tricks when he is in the lead is quite another thing.

Those who tried to solve the problem by leading a small spade, won by Y with the king, and returning a small heart for Z to trump cannot be credited with correct' solutions, because after Z leads the top trump he must follow with the ace of diamonds, when he is not forced to do so at all. If B refuses to trump it,

do so at all. If B refuses to trump it, the ace wins.

This is a violation of the terms of the problem, as B does not give him the trick; Z takes it. Z could have led three other cards that were not aces.

In the correct solution, on the other hand, if A keeps the ace of hearts Z is forced to make tricks with his aces by A's play, because he cannot get rid of the lead, and must make his aces in of the lead, and must make his aces in spite of himself. Two of those who sen in correct solutions noted this point.

Here is something from a compose who never falls to please and who has given the cracks some of the hardest given the cracks some of the hardest propositions imaginable for seven or eight cards. In this one he has added an extra card just to complicate things BRIDGE PROBLEM No. 375. By R. C. Mankowski.

T

istribution of the cards is as

he jack nine of hearts; king s: ten six four deuce of the six of spades, ace queen eight five three diamonds, king and of hearts: ten of ight five of dia-

six four of clubs; king and seven diamonds; ten and four of spades.

CHECKER ENDINGS.

Problem No. 373, which was sent to THE SUN by A. J. McArt, was not participally difficult after the key move had been found, but as that move was rather an unusual way to start a problem a good many missed it and could not find any way of getting the win.

This is not astonishing if we consider that it is not often that a player can finish up a game with a win to his credit when he has only one king left and his opponent has two kings and three men still on the board.

The distribution of the pieces is: Black men on 8, 20, 26 and 27; kings on 1, 12 and 32. White men on 9, 16, 17 and 23; kings on 7, 13 and 19. White to play and win. Here are the moves that solve:

17—14 18—31

For the information of those who are in doubt about the terms of the problem is either case.

As A's remaining spade is of no use to him he will probably discard it on the second trump lead. When Z leads the three of spades so as to put Y back into the lead A is face to face with the principal condition of the solution of the problem.

If A discards a diamond Y will at once throw him into the lead with a heart, upon which Z will discard his small diamond. Now A must give Z two tricks with the two aces. In order to prevent this A discards the ace of hearts on the spade lead.

For the information of those who are in doubt about the terms of the problem is should be explained that while the solution of No. 368 was given on March 12, the majority of those who have held a place on the honor list are of opinion that black did not play his best and that it could have been made a drawn game from the situation shown in No. 374. It is now up to them to show how, and The Sun will show that it is a win for white against any move that black can make, or else there will be several names added to the list of those who are in doubt about the terms of the problem in doubt about the terms of the problem.

PROBLEM NO. 375. CHECKERS.

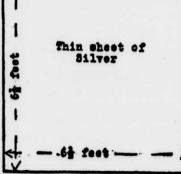


White to play and win. The distribution of the pleces is: Black man on 5; kings on 19, 22 and 23. White men on 10 and 13; kings of

6 and 11. Solvers are again reminded that al answers to problems must reach the of fice of THE SUN not later than the morning of the second Thursday after the problem appears in order to give time for a thorough examination of the

THE SILVER SHEET.

It was clearly stated that no ace was win a trick unless A or B gave it them. This does not mean that if Z ed to win a trick with an ace was trick with an acceptance of metal he was ordered to construct two triangular trays each beautred two



The sheet of silver was to be subdi-vided in such a way as to form from the pieces two equal triangles and leave just enough material over to form a bor-der around each of the triangles 1-14th

of an inch in height.

The triangles to be scalene, no two of their sides being equal, although each triangle is equal to the other, and the peculiarity of each triangle is that its area is to be expressed in non-fractional feet units, while the total length of its feet units, while the total length of its three sides is expressed in the same number of units as the area. How is the sheet to be divided and what are the dimensions of the triangles?

ROUTE OF THE RINGERS.

E MPLOYEES of the subway, the note the disappearance of the ringers with the passing of very cold weather. What are ringers? They are the human derelicts who haven't been able to beg the price of a bed during the day and who spend their last few cents for transportation that s to last them the night.

It is easier on the subway for the ringers than any of the other transportation routes. A man can board a rain at the Brooklyn Bridge station after the express trains stop running and can ride and doze about eleven miles to, say, 181st street on the Broadway line. There he can alight and crossing the platform catch a

down train. He can ride south to Brooklyn Bridge again or over to some island station in Brooklyn. There he can cross the station platform again and start off north again, this time selecting a Bronx Park train at Brooklyn

Ten miles or more he travels to another island station platform and then back. He is warm and fairly comfortable. During the night he travels perhaps eighty or 100 miles. He wil not ride to a terminal station because platform to buy another ticket. This

is against his principles as well as beyond his power. The same ringer programme can be carried out on the elevated lines, although the conditions are not so favorable as in the case of the subway. On the ferries it is harder still, al-though it can and is done. From Cortlandt street to Weehawken is the favorite ferry line for the ringer.

WHAT WINS POINTS

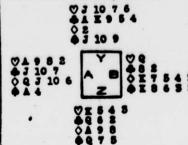
Some recent attempts to arrive at the comparative value of bidding and play at auction have led to the discovery that any opinion based on an examination of the results at duplicate must be inconclusive owing to the interference of the scores in the honor column, especially the 125 added for a game won, which gives one trick an entirely artificial

value.

There also remains the eternal question. Was it the good play or sound bidding of one side or the errors of the opponents that made the difference in the final scores? In a duplicate game of nine tables, playing twenty-seven deals, there were only six in which the hand was played on the same declaration, comparing the record kept by a N and S pair sitting still and an E and W pair going round the room. It was two hearts at one table, three clubs at another; no trump at one table, four spades at another and so on.

One of the most confusing things in trying to estimate the value of good bidding as compared with good play is the effect that stopping just short of

the effect that stor-ing just short of game or going game has on the total score. In some cases a good player will get the game by superior skill, in others he gets it only through some error of his opponents. Take this hand, upon which only one pair goes same: which only one pair goes game :



of diamonds and a trump save the game.

In comparing the value of bidding and

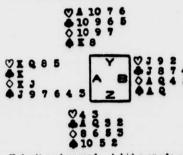
In comparing the value of bidding and play, to which account are we to charge this difference of 134 points? Shall we call it A's bad double, which allows Y to show the clubs and forces B to bid spades; two things that would never have happened if A passed?

At two tables A passed?

At two tables A passed when Z bid no trumps, and A led a diamond, setting the contract for 50 points, aces easy, as A or B must get in on anything after Y has made his five club tricks. At has made his five club tricks. most of the tables at which Z had to lead in the dark he started with two diamonds, so as to avoid leading away

Here is another hand in which the opening lead gives the declarer a chance that he could never have made for himself, but of course he has to know how the advantage of the take advantage of it:

rom suits headed by single honors



Z dealt and passed. A bid a spade and was left with it. Instead of opening with his four card club suit, Y led the ten of diamonds. A won the trick with the king, concealing the jack, and led the trump, the finesse of the queen getting two rounds and dropping the king.

Instead of trying to put himself in on anything, so as to catch Z's last trump, which would have been the beginner's idea of the hand, A leads the top diamond from dummy, picking up his own jack, and follows with another winning diamond, on which he discards the king of clubs.

ning diamond, on which he discards the king of clubs.

Then he trumps a club, picks up Z's trump and loses one trick to the ace of hearts at the end. By securing the little slam A makes 59 points more than any other pair in the room. Shall we credit this to good play or to Y's error in the opening lead?

This is an easy game hand at spades, no matter what is opened or what Z leads next; but at one table, for some reason or other. B took his partner out of the spade with no trumps, and got himself into a mess over that diamond suit.

zelt.

Z led the eight of diamonds and dummy won the trick with the jack. Two rounds of spades followed, and then dummy got in with the king of diamonds to make four more spades.

This forced B to keep two hearts, so that he could get back to make the ace and cover of diamonds, so he had to

and queen of diamonds, so he had to take a chance and blank the club jack. When A led the heart king, so as to clear the way for the jack. Y jumped

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reason or other, Z did not bid the spades, and the bid was passed up to B, fourth hand, who wasted no time in declaring

hand, who wasted no time in declaring four hearts.

Z led the spade king, which B trumped. He took no chances on finesse, but led his trumps right out, ace first, letting Y make his king. B trumped Y's spade lead and ploked up the rest of the trumps. Now comes the pretty part of the play.

B leads the king of diamonds, and of course Y refuses to play the ace, as that would clear up the whole suit for the dummy, if B can lead it again and finesses the ten. B expected this holdup on the part of either Y or Z, so he goes on with the Jack, and when Z passes he overtakes the Jack with the queen, to AT ROYAL AUCTION?

After catching the king of spades, B should have led the hearts while he still had every suit protected. Then, if Y leads anything but a club, B makes a little slam. If Y leads the club, B still makes four odd.

The trick that just goes game at duplicate is always worth something over 130 points, and the skill of the expert is always concentrated on getting just that trick. Both the hands just given show deareful management in order to get rid of the losing card that would save the game for the opponents. Here is another example of the same thing.

This deal was played at nine tables and some got the declaration at hearts, while others got it at spades, the bids usually going up to three or four at each table. The instructive play is A's going game in spades, after bidding four over Z's four hearts.

Y led his partner's declared suit, hearts, and Z went back with a club, on which A played the ace. The jack of trumps went to Z's ace and he led another club, which A won with the kins, other club, which A won with the kins, and in a poker session the night before

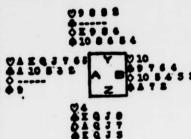
other club, which A won wish the king, the queen of trumps exhausting Y and Z.

The beginner would probably start in to ruff dummy with the hearts at this stage, but this will leave A with a losing heart at the end. Instead of that A sees

It was great to be alive anyway, and that there are two chances to go game. He may be able to set up a diamond trick and get a heart discard or he may

that ace full the night before? Strange to say the player at one table that was left at four hearts managed to go game at that declaration, through the \$200 check had been drawn and

when Z starts with no trump, as he cardy anticipates the take out by showing the clubs. When B goes two spades, Z knows what to lead, and the queen of hearts never makes, so that B never gets the club discard. Two clubs, according to the partner to go on bidding:



Here is the bidding at one table, just sent, and then asked how large starts with no trump and A says four hearts. He figures on losing two clubs and a spade, even if his partner has not a trick in his hand. These two suiters are very strong. When it got round to Z he bid four spades. This

A passed. So did Y of course.

The only way that B can show his partner that he has one sure trick, and that it is in the opponent's suit. Is to double four spades. A did not leave to straight around to the bank. this double in. of course, but went to five hearts. Y did not like to bid five spades, as he had too many losing hearts,

spades, as he had too many losing hearts, but Z doubled.

The beginner's attention is called to the manner in which A made his contract against Z's tremendous hand. Y led a spade and dummy put on the ace. A overtook the ten of hearts with the jack and led five rounds of trumps, leaving himself with only two small ones.

What is Z to discard? What is Z to discard?
Long before Y had to discard at all Z had let go one of each suit. When Y discarded the eight of diamonds on the fifth round of trumps Z let go a spade. A now leads ace and another club, trumps whatever Z leads and gives him another club trick. Those two clubs are all Y and Z can make.
Five hearts doubled, with nine honors and a fulfilled contract, gives A 80+72+50+125-327 points. But now look thow easy it is to play this hand

72+50+125-327 points. But now look at how easy it is to play this hand badly, to say nothing of failing to bid it up to its full value. The greatest error made was when A showed his supporting suit after bidding only two hearts over Z's no trump.

When Z bid two spades A bid three clubs, for which there is no excuse. Y helped his partner's spades. B went to four hearts, which Z doubled. Now it has been shown that A can make it has been shown that A can make five odd by getting a club discard. He can get four odd without forcing anything, yet at this table he is set, getting three only.

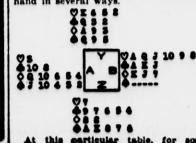
Y led the spade and the ace went up.
A then led the ten of heaves from

A then led the ten of hearts from dummy, but instead of overtaking it he let it win, thinking he could put himself in with the see of clubs and catch all the trumps, even if Z had five. When he saw that Z had only four, as Y followed suit, it was too late

four, as Y followed suit, it was too late to overtake the ten.

Y trumped the ace of clubs, and then it was easy for Z to hold on to his three good clubs, as he had played the small one on dummy's lead, knowing very well that A dare not play anything but the ace. This left A with a balance of 28 minus on the hand, instead of which he might have made 377, as his contract was the less than the five odd he could have made.

Here is a deal in which there was a double chance to go game, and the double chance to go game, and the player arranges matters so that if one fails he will try the other. The student of tactics will find this an instructive hand in several ways.



UMBRELLA VENDING.

NCE it was the custom of the Broadway umbrella sellers, the transient species, to pick out busy spots along that thoroughfare and offer their wares to the public at 50 cents each. Foggy and rainy days and nights were the occasions when the umbrella sellers made their appearance. They seemed to spring from the ground as if by magic and worked diligently to dispose of their wares, at the same time keeping an eye open for

The reason why the presence of s policeman was not especially desired by thom was the fact that the umbrella sellers cannot procure licenses to carry on the business of protecting from the wet those who are too proud to take umbrellas with them from home on a threatening day and they have to conduct their business without lawful permission. Consequently they are in constant danger of being arrested. What the umbrella sellers suffered more or less from the activities of the police used to be shown by the large number of prisoners brought into the West Forty-seventh street station on foggy and rainy nights, just when the business was beginning to

However, the clever ones in the ranks of the umbrella sellers quickly formulated a scheme to circumvent the police. They employed, the same scheme used by ticket speculators to outwit the police, namely, hiring a convenient store to serve as the depot

for umbrellas. But the umbrella sellers have also improved their method of selling as well, in fact, the modern method is so good that the police are finding it impossible to detect offenders. dealer no longer carries a bundle of umbrellas as a sign of the business he is engaged in. Here's the way the up to date umbrella sellers work their

A group of them hire a store from which they operate. A stock of um-brellas is kept on hand so that the sellers' supply can be replenished whenever necessary. But the sellers no longer carry the umbrellas in bunthat ace full the night before? . dies. Each carries a single umbrella

He reached the bank on which the and mingles with the crowd on Broad-

At one table Z passed without a bid, and instead of laying down the although he has a very fair no trumper. When Z passed, A bid the no trumps and the state of the two tricks and led a small trump, but he seed the special dispersion of the state of the trumps and the try to establish the date of the trumps and then try to establish the date. Then he leads the acc of hearts and dispard to the trumps and then try to establish the date. Then he leads the acc of hearts and dispard to the trumps and then try to establish the date. Then he leads the acc of hearts and dispard to the trumps and then try to establish the date. Then he leads the acc of hearts and dispard to the trumps and then try to establish the date. Then he leads the acc of hearts and dispard to the trumps and then try to establish the date. Then he leads the acc of hearts and dispard to the trumps and then try to establish the date. Then he leads the acc of hearts and dispard to the trumps and then try to establish the date. Then he leads the acc of hearts and dispard to the trumps and the try to establish the date. Then he leads the acc of hearts and dispard to the trumps and the try to establish the date. Then he leads the acc of hearts and dispard to the try to establish the dispard to the try to establis promenades up and down, soliciting customers here and there, until he has disposed of the second umbrella. To eats this routine until he has sold disposed of the second umbrella.

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